

THE CITIZEN

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E. B. HARDENBERGH, PRESIDENT
H. C. VAN ALSTYNE and E. B. CALLAWAY, MANAGING EDITORS

DIRECTORS: A. DORFLINGER, M. B. ALLEN, H. WILSON, E. B. HARDENBERGH, W. W. WOOD

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1912.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

You have not fulfilled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being pleasant.—Charles Buxton.

THE RECALL OF DECISIONS.

Col. Roosevelt's qualified approval of the principle of the recall of judges does not compare, in the danger of its doctrine, with his promulgation of the new and startling theory of the recall of judicial decisions. This is more than a step in advance of any of the preceding theories of the radical progressives. Were it not that he is apparently sincere in his advocacy of this new doctrine it would stamp him as an unqualified demagogue. But his very sincerity, if it is such, makes his advocacy of the doctrine all the more dangerous. The theory is in brief that if the decision of the highest court in a state concerning a constitutional question is unsatisfactory to a portion of the people of the state, they shall have the power to submit to the voters the question whether the court was right in its decision; and if a majority of the voters express their opinion at the polls that the court was wrong, then the decision of the court is thereupon reversed. In other words, a majority of the voters in a state, unlearned in the law and unskilled in its interpretation, the ignorant and the educated alike, may, for whatever reason they choose, or for no reason at all, reverse the carefully considered decision of the highest court in the state in a matter of pure law. To state such a proposition is prima facie to condemn it. Col. Roosevelt would confine the operation of his plan to constitutional questions, though why it should be so limited does not clearly appear. If the plan is a good one for constitutional questions, it should be equally good for any questions of public interest reaching the highest court of the state, capable of reversing the decisions of that court on questions involving the interpretation of their constitution, they are equally or even more capable of reversing such decisions when they involve laws enacted by their legislatures. For the constitution was framed by their representatives in convention and adopted by the people by popular vote, while the laws were both framed and enacted by their representatives in the legislature and became law without a popular vote thereon. Moreover the great bulk of constitutional questions reaching the highest court involves personal and corporate rights, in the same manner as do questions concerning any other of our laws. And if the voters of a state may reverse at the polls decisions made by the court of appeal, is there any reason why the voters of a county may not reverse at the polls decisions made by the court of a county, when those decisions do not meet with the approval of a portion of the public? The farther the principle is carried the more destructive would its operation become. If such a doctrine were to obtain in our courts it would necessarily lead to the demoralization of the bench. Why should the judges spend time, labor and learning on the preparation of a decision which is likely to be overturned at the next popular election? If the judges must so frame their decisions as to catch popular approval, then we do not need on the bench men who are learned in the law, skilled in the science of government, wise and just in the interpretation of the constitution and the statutes, we need rather men who are quick to detect the running of the tide of popular feeling, and will so launch their opinions as to catch and move with the current. The merest charlatan can do this. It is not necessary to overturn the orderly methods and recognized forms of constitutional government in order to protect the constitutional rights of the people. If the interpretation placed upon constitutional provisions by the courts is not satisfactory to the people they have it in their power, by means which the Constitution itself provides, to amend those provisions as to place their meaning beyond a shadow of a doubt, to abrogate them altogether; and to do this would take but little more time than to follow the destructive methods proposed by Col. Roosevelt. To take questions of law out of the hands of the courts and submit them to the decision of the populace is to rob every citizen of the protection which the courts now afford him. The doctrine of the recall of judges, evil as it is, would not in its operation be so destructive of human rights as would the doctrine of the over-riding of the decisions of the courts at the hands of the populace.

And yet this is the one new, vital doctrine put forth and defended by Theodore Roosevelt in his statement of the principles on which he stands as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination; a doctrine which sharply defines the difference between him and the present occupant of the presidential chair. Can the Republican party afford to choose as its leader a man who, notwithstanding his brilliant past, has committed himself to the exploitation of a doctrine so utterly subversive of all orderly government?

UNPLEDGED DELEGATES.

In the spirited contest between the two opposing forces in the Republican party for the presidential nomination, thinking Republicans should not lose sight of what ought to be the prime purpose of both wings of the party, viz: to present a ticket and platform to the people of the country, to meet with their approval and will win in the fall election. We must not let our family differences spell party disaster. It is doubtless true that the Taft administration, if continued in power, could and would carry out all measures of reform and progress which commend themselves to the sober thought of the people, in as thorough and beneficial a manner as could an administration under the leadership of ex-President Roosevelt. It is also doubtless true that it was an unnecessary and ill-considered act on the part of Col. Roosevelt, so far as any public benefit might be derived from it, to place himself with his forceful personality, at the head of the anti-administration forces, thus greatly widening the breach in the party and endangering party success at the polls. But whatever may have been his purpose, and the purpose of those backing him, the fight is now on. It is likely to grow more bitter as the days go by. The question arises whether in the event of the nomination of either one of the leading candidates, the party could go forward after the convention, with a united front, to battle with the common enemy. Much as sincere Republicans may deplore the situation, it is a serious question for them to ponder. It may well be that before the day of the convention, or at least before the day of the nomination, the wise judgment of the party will turn for leadership to some other man, who has commended himself to the people, who will unite the party and who will be a tower of strength in the campaign. Such a man, for instance, as Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose name has already been frequently mentioned as that of an available dark horse. In such a case the delegate who goes to the convention instructed or pledged for either Taft or Roosevelt is seriously handicapped in the matter of real service to his party. So long as the person to whom he is pledged is a candidate before the convention the pledged delegate must support that candidate, though it be against his better judgment and against what he knows to be for the welfare of his party. Such a pledge may place a delegate of reason and conscience in a most uncomfortable, not to say humiliating, position. Between the date of the primaries and the date of the convention, public sentiment in his district may have materially changed. The majority which elected him as a delegate on his pledge to vote for a certain candidate may in the meantime have dwindled into the insignificant minority which will hold him to his agreement. There is no method by which he can be released from his pledge, no method by which he can receive new instructions from the voters, no method by which the changed sentiment can be crystallized into honorable control of his actions. His hands are absolutely tied, to his own embarrassment, to the disadvantage of his constituents, to the detriment of his party.

The delegate who goes to the Republican National Convention at Chicago should go absolutely unpledged. He should be entirely free to act in the best interest of his party and of the people of the whole country as occasion arises. He should, of course, be a man of judgment, of honor, and of unquestioned party fealty. But he should not be asked to go to the convention under instructions or pledges which may contravene his judgment, impugn his honor and betray the best interests of his party.

Homer Greene of Honesdale, and John H. Coddling, of Towanda, are candidates for the office of delegates from this congressional district to the National Convention, and if elected will go entirely unpledged. They are both well known throughout the entire district as men of judgment, of conscience and of unquestionable party loyalty. They can be depended upon to act wisely in the interests of the voters whom they will represent. They should receive the vote of every sincere Republican.

For the same reasons Dr. L. P. Cooke, of Hawley, and William F. Riefler, of Dyberry, who are candidates for delegate to the Republican State Convention, should receive the support of all Wayne County Republicans. They are unpledged, and besides participating in the nomination of a state ticket they will help to elect twelve delegates to the National Convention from the state at large, who ought to be free to support the presidential nomination that man who will best serve the interests of his party and the people.

LETTER TO HOMER GREENE AND HIS REPLY.

As the best answer to inquiries concerning the attitude of Homer Greene, candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, we print the following correspondence: Mr. Homer Greene, Honesdale, Pa., March 6, 1912.

Dear Sir: I understand you have put yourself before the people of the 14th Congressional District for the nomination of a delegate to represent this district at the next National Convention. You will find in the enclosed a stamped envelope. Please let me know what kind of a platform you are in favor of supporting, and who you are in favor of nominating for the next president of the United States.

Yours respectfully,
HOMER SPANGENBERG.

March 7, 1912.

Mr. Homer Spangenberg, Hamlin, Pa.

Dear Sir: I am very glad to reply to your inquiry of March 6.

I elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention I shall approve of a platform which embodies the principles of the Republican party, as those principles were set forth in the platform adopted by the Republican National Conventions of eight years and four years ago, and carried into effect with signal ability and success by Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft in their administration of the affairs of the country.

I shall not at this time pledge myself to the candidacy of any person for the Presidential nomination, for the following reasons:

1st. I desire to take into very careful consideration the wish of the majority of the Republican voters in this congressional district, which wish I have not yet ascertained.

2nd. I desire to be free to support the candidacy of any person who appears by the combined judgment of the convention, best fitted to carry out the will and purpose of the Republican voters of the country, whether the name of such person has or has not been up to this time mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination.

3rd. I do not wish to fetter my judgment and conscience by pledging myself at this time to the candidacy of any seeker for the nomination, and thus tying my hands so that I shall not be free to act in accordance with what I may consider at the proper time to be for the best interests of my party and the people. I am very glad to explain my position to you, because, if you are a Republican voter, as I assume that you are, you are entitled to the explanation.

Very truly yours,
HOMER GREENE.

NOT ALL.

The enemies of President Taft have been making much of an utterance of Mr. Taft's in a recent speech which is quoted as follows:

"There are those who do not believe that all people are fitted for popular government. The fact is, we know they are not. Some of us do not dare say so, but I do."

The other night at a meeting in New York city, Emma Goldman, the woman who has been spouting anarchistic doctrines for twenty-five or thirty years, aroused the gathering of crack-brained foreigners to such an extent that one of them jumped on the stage, took an American flag from his pocket, spat upon it and tore the little emblem of liberty to bits.

Does any sensible person believe that men who give such exhibitions of frenzy are capable of what they would term "popular government?" Should any public official be condemned for frowning upon such specimens of humanity as those who throw fits whenever they listen to a harangue by one of these uneasy disturbers?

Let us be fair.—Scranton Tribune-Republican.

PLAN TO EXTEND WORK OF R. F. D.

Washington, D. C.—Extension of free mail delivery service to villages and small towns throughout the country is being urged upon Congress by Postmaster General Hitchcock. He has forwarded to the Senate and House committees on post office and post roads a recommendation that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made to put the village delivery service into operation, providing that no more than \$1,800 a year be allowed for the work at any single office.

Except on rural routes delivery of mail by carriers is confined by existing law to cities having a population of 10,000 or more, or annual receipts at the post office of at least \$10,000. The carry delivery service now is in operation in 1,541 cities and the carriers serve in urban population of 45,000,000. The rural carriers deliver mail on 42,000 routes to about 20,000,000 people. This leaves between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 people who reside in villages and small towns without any form of free mail delivery.

"While it is scarcely feasible," said Mr. Hitchcock, "to establish free delivery service in villages and towns on account of the heavy expense, it is entirely practicable to furnish to the postmasters at the places a comparatively small allowance that would enable them to employ necessary assistance to deliver mail at residences of their patrons. These people now are obliged to call at the postoffices for their mail. Authorization by Congress of the plan suggested would be of great convenience to nearly 30,000,000 people and would remove from the postal service an apparent discrimination against residents in towns and villages."

EQUINUNK.

(Special to The Citizen.) Equinunk, Pa., March 13. The Willing Workers will hold a masquerade box social in Cain Lodge's hall Monday evening, March 18. A fine will be required of every one who fails to appear in mask and masquerade dress. Each lady is requested to place in her

box a bow of ribbon and wear one of the same color, in this way the gentleman will find his partners for such.

Ralph Spencer, a Binghamton salesman, called on relatives here Saturday.

Alonzo Palmer and daughter, Mrs. Elmer Finch, are at Waverly, N. Y., on business.

Mrs. Riefler and Mrs. John Ewain are recovering from attacks of pneumonia.

Isaac Sandercock of Cherry Ridge was a visitor here Saturday. Inez Knapp spent several days of the past week at her home at Lake Como.

Mrs. Thomas Slater and son, are visiting her parents at Lookout.

Mrs. William Keenan, of Hancock, spent several days of the past week with her sister, Mrs. Riefler.

Fred Watson spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Watson.

Joe Warfield has gone to Syracuse where he has secured a situation.

William Crumley has moved into the house recently vacated by Shepherd Warfield.

Jane Gilchrist, of Union, spent Saturday with Inez Knapp.

Mrs. Hanford Knapp is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Sampson, in Lestershire, N. Y.

Paul Branning, of Long Eddy, spent Sunday at the home of his uncle, J. K. Hornbeck.

Mrs. Anna Hodge returned home Friday. She spent the past two weeks with her daughter in Deposit.

LOOKOUT.

(Special to The Citizen.) Lookout, Pa., March 13.

Rev. Franklin Bower returned on Saturday from a week's visit with his family at Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. Albert Gillow is spending a few days at the home of her son, Ralph Gillow, helping to care for her little grand-daughter who is ill.

Mrs. Jesse Hathaway, who has been seriously ill, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Hattie Daney spent a few days last week with friends at Bethany, Carley Brook and Girland.

Elwood Stalker, who spent the past winter at Damascus, returned home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Hopkins, of Rileville, spent Sunday with Mrs. Daney.

Miss Madeline O'Connell spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Helen Rutledge.

SIKO.

(Special to The Citizen.) Siko, Pa., March 13.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Hopeland on March 8. He has been named Samuel in honor of his grandfather.

Bertha Doherty, teacher of Rose Hill school, was called to New York by the illness of her sister, Eva Sillsby, of White Mills, is teaching the school during her absence.

John Eggleston is living with Elwin Smith at Rose Hill.

The C. I. C. and Crescent classes were entertained by Beatrice and Harold Kimble, of Dyberry, on Wednesday, March 13.

The Wayne Telephone company installed two new 'phones last week, one for E. L. Gleason and one for B. M. Jackson of Dyberry.

Mrs. Seery, of New York, who is boarding at J. Copeland's, while being treated for cancer by Dr. Corson, of Rileville, expects to be able to return to her home by April 1.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

The Pleasant Valley W. C. T. U. held a meeting with Mrs. Borchert on Thursday, March 7. The next meeting will be held in Pleasant Valley school house.

STERLING.

(Special to The Citizen.) Sterling, Pa., March 14.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet at the home of Miss Effie Cliff on Wednesday next for dinner. Everybody welcome.

Rev. W. E. Webster preached two funeral sermons last Saturday for the Greentown victims.

For many years Lewis Batzle resided in this section but of late lived at Nay Aug and last Sunday morning expired of Bright's disease. He will be buried here next Wednesday.

He is survived by his widow and three sons and four daughters. Five of his children are married. Mr. Batzle expired in a private Scranton hospital.

George Howe is living in Scranton but spent the Sunday at home.

For a few months past Eber M. Gilpin has worked in Scranton, but is home again.

The man who purchased the Jos. Ferguson farm is moving here.

Mrs. Lewis Twigg and daughter Irene, are guests at her daughter's, Mrs. L. J. Gilpin, and Mrs. John Webster and daughter Jessie are guests at the parsonage.

The following probationers were received into the church last Sunday: Gerald Butler, Charles Howe, Howard Butler, Ray Robacker, Ben Kerr, Charles Stevens and Karl Ammerman, also Mable Musgrave, Marilla Cross and Carrie Smith. But one Sunday more before conference and we presume Rev. W. E. Webster will be returned.

INGLEHART.

(Special to The Citizen.) Inglehart, March 14.

V. B. Case, of Welcome Lake, is very ill.

Harry Wood had the misfortune to break his foot last week while working in the woods for Charles Miller.

Miss Alice Branning, of this place, has returned home after a seven weeks' vacation, visiting relatives at Equinunk and Hancock.

The ladies of this place gave Mrs. George Branning a surprise party last Thursday. The following were present: Mrs. J. H. Branning, Mrs. H. S. Whitmore, Mrs. Frank Decker, Mrs. Fred Wood, Mrs. Fred McIntyre, Mrs. William McIntyre, Mrs. Decker and Mrs. McIntyre. After the ladies had all gathered they served cake and coffee and all reported a very nice time.

M. Fulleborn has been spending a few days with his family at this place.

Chas. Wood is preparing to build a new home near the postoffice.

The services which were to be held at the East Berlin school house were postponed on account of holding revival meetings at Beach Lake.

The news has reached us from Nescoing that Mr. Childs, an elderly man, is very ill.

Mrs. Frank Branning and daughter of this place, visited the former's brother, Henry Brinkman, of Atco, last Sunday.

SHERMAN.

(Special to The Citizen.) Sherman, March 13.

Ira Clearwater is painting and papering in Hancock.

Mrs. B. W. Raymond, who has been very sick for some time, is now on the gain.

Rev. S. F. Wright attended quarterly meeting at Hale's Eddy last Sunday.

Mrs. Scott, who has been visiting

STOMACHS REPAIRED

Gas, Heaviness, Sourness Vanishes in Five Minutes.

Do you know that the best stomach prescription in the world is called MI-O-NA.

That it is put up in small tablets which most people call MI-O-NA stomach tablets.

Do you know that Peil, the druggist, guarantees MI-O-NA to banish indigestion or any upset condition of the stomach, or money back.

MI-O-NA is not a purgative, it is made of ingredients that clean, renovate and disinfect the stomach and bowels; it puts strength and energy into the stomach walls so that in a short time perfect digestion will be a regular thing. Fifty cents is all you have to pay for a large box at Peil's, the druggist, and druggists everywhere.

in Wilkes-Barre for some time, is expected home the last of this week.

Mrs. Lee is caring for Mrs. Leonard Sweet.

Mrs. Barlow visited her sister in Laneshoro the first of the week.

Anybody wishing to buy a farm call at F. J. Little's.

C. E. Smith, of Binghamton, spent Sunday at J. H. Smith's.

Wm. Rockwell is in Honesdale on business this week.

HONESDALE MARKET

Corrected Every Thursday —By— J. H. Stegner & Sons.

Strawberries, quart 60
Celery, California, stalk 14
Lettuce, head 14
Lettuce, curly 14
French Endive, lb. 34
Parsley, bunch 14
Cauliflower, head 20-30
Radishes, bunch 4
Sweet Potatoes, 2 qts. 24
White Cabbage, lb. 04
Potatoes, Wayne Co., pk. 44
New Potatoes, pk. \$1.00
Onions, qt. 04
Onions, Spanish, lb. 04
Onions, green bunch 04
Beets, qt. 04
Shives, bunch 14
Carrots, qt. 04
Parsnips, qt. 04
Apples, pk. 30
Hickory Nuts, pk. 30
Grapes, Malaga, lb. 50
Oranges, Florida, per doz. 35-40
Oranges, Navels, per doz. 35-40
Bananas, per doz. 20-25
Lemons, doz. 33
Egg plant, each 25-30

—FISH—
Halibut, steaked 22
Codfish, steaked 20
Smelts, not dressed 20
Pickered, not dressed 10
Herring, not dressed 10
Haddock, head on 13
Trout, dressed 20
Whitefish, dressed 20
Spanish Mackerel, dressed 22
Scallops, per qt. 65-75
Oysters, per qt. 35-60
Clams, opened per doz. 04
Tag Bloaters, each 20
Salt Herring, lb. 06
Mackerel, Norway, No. 1, each 30
Mackerel, Norway, No. 2, each 40
Salmon, salted, lb. 12-14
Roe shad, each \$1.50-\$1.75
Buck shad, each 75-90

AWAY GOES PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, ECZEMA, DANDRUFF AND OTHER SKIN AFFECTIONS

When Zemo and Zemo Soap Are Used

The A. M. Leine Drug Store says: "We are so confident that Zemo and Zemo SOAP used together will rid the skin or scalp of infant or grown person of PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, ECZEMA, DANDRUFF, INSECT BITES or any form of itching, irritated, disfiguring skin or scalp trouble, that we do not hesitate to recommend these clean, refined remedies to every person who desires quick relief and a cure from any form of aggravated skin or scalp affection. Oftentimes one bottle and one cake of soap will cure a minor case of skin trouble."

ZEMO and ZEMO SOAP produce sure and swift results. You will not suffer another day after you commence to use them. You will feel like a new person.

ZEMO and ZEMO SOAP can be obtained from one leading druggist in every city or town in America and in Honesdale. By the A. M. Leine drug store.

Stockholder's Notice.

At a meeting of the directors of the Wayne County Savings Bank held February 26, 1912, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolve, That we recommend our stockholders to increase the capital stock of the Wayne County Savings Bank from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

In accordance with the above resolution a meeting of the stockholders is called, to convene at the Bank on Tuesday, April 30, 1912, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase.

NOTE—In the event of the stockholders approving this increase the directors will declare from the surplus, a dividend of 100 per cent. in full payment of the additional stock.

H. S. SALMON, Secretary.

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THOSE NASTY SPRING HEAD COLDS

Quick changes of temperature and the advent of spring clothing are apt to induce colds, which, starting in the head work downward into the throat and air passages.

The important thing to do is to stop these colds in the start, to insure prompt relief from the distress in the head, and to open up the nostrils and insure free breathing. You can do this with REXALL COLD TABLETS, our remedy for colds. It costs but 25c. Sold By Us Only

LEINE'S, the Rexall Drugstore, Honesdale, Pa.

Both Phones